The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3842. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the Enrollment Act in the Senate.

The Postal Laws Amended for the Benefit of Soldiers.

THE CHANGES IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Probable Increase in the Tax on All Manufactures.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE REBEL FORCES IN TEXAS.

Authentic information received by the Government confirms the statements of the rebel forces in Texas and other portions of the Southwest. The whole of MAGRUDER's force in Texas does not exceed 15,000, and his troops in Louisiana, under STEELE, of Texas and other guerrilla chiefs, are not down at less than half that number. Owing to the scarcity of supplies and lack of transportation, they are so scattered as to be incapable for mischief on a large scale. The forces under MAGRUDER, it is stated, could not be concentrated in a less time than three months.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

It is quite probable that the tax on all manufactured articles will be doubled before the close of the session. There is a growing effort of the Republicans of increasing the revenue, and Members of Congress are rapidly, though rather unwillingly, giving in their adherence to the only practical way of doing this—increasing taxation. Several are preparing bills to meet this necessity. On Monday, the Ways and Means Committee will take up in good earnest the Petroleum and Tobacco tax. The result will be made public on Tuesday or Wednesday. Thinks all the refined articles will probably be increased to the figure recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY UNDERWOOD.

The reports prejudicial to Secretary UNDERWOOD, sent over the wires, and written by correspondents, are everywhere regarded as having originated in a personal feeling. No member of the Cabinet has more conducted himself to the thousands who have business to transact with his Department, and to none has there been Secretary UNDERWOOD can any dishonest act be attributed. The best proof of his invulnerability is to be found in the fact that no challenges, inquiry, and the public attention therefore be guarded against all assaults which, while originating in personal feeling, have no truthful foundation to rest upon.

TRADE IN MISSOURI.

Upon the recommendation of Senator BROWN, Secretary CHASE has consented to remove the restrictions on trade in Missouri.

THE RAILROADS IN TENNESSEE.

A large number of carpenters and other mechanics have been sent from here by the Government to repair the railroads in Tennessee, which will be in complete running order on the opening of Spring.

MRS. SYRACUSE NOT DELIVERED.

The report telegraphed this morning from Pittsburgh that Mrs. Senator SYRACUSE was injured by the accident on the Cleveland Railroad is incorrect. She was here at the time.

APPOINTMENT OF SURGEONS.

The following have been appointed Surgeons in Volunteer regiments: M. VILLERE, First Michigan colored Volunteers; THOMAS HOWARD, Brooklyn, Twenty-fifth U. S. colored Volunteers; G. S. BELDEN, and DAVID BURNETT, of New-York, Assistant Surgeons of the Twentieth U. S. colored regiment.

GEN. BUTLER AT NORFOLK.

Gen. BUTLER will remove his headquarters from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN has gone West to report to Gen. GRANT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., formerly of the Tribune, will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

No information of a rebel cavalry raid to Lewisburgh has been received at Gen. AUGUR's headquarters. Our forces along the Upper Potomac are amply sufficient to protect that line.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

A RAID BY GUERRILLAS.

The Evening Star has the following: "We learn that the night before last a party of guerrillas made a raid into the village of Vienna, and captured seven horses, two of which belonged to the Government; one to Dr. LOCKWOOD, of this city; another to Dr. LEWIS, of Vienna, and others to Messrs. ANTHONY, STEWARTSON, and others. The guerrillas made an attempt to get off the horses of the Second (District) regiment, but the guard discovering them in time and firing at them, raised an alarm, when they made off, cutting five of the horses lobes that could not travel fast enough for them."

ORDERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Capt. FRANK W. MARSTON, of the Signal corps of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to New-Orleans as chief signal officer of the Department of the Gulf.

SOLICITOR OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Hon. JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Maryland, has been nominated by the President to the Senate for confirmation, as Deputy Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims, in place of RICHARD SAUNDERS, Esq., resigned.

THE DANISH MINISTER.

Gen. RASMUSSEN, the Danish Minister, returned to Washington yesterday, and to-day had a formal interview with the President, in which expressions of the kindest feelings on the part of both Governments were interchanged. This gentleman has been absent on a special mission to China, where he negotiated a treaty for his Government, securing not only to Denmark, but to all other nations, the benefit of the coasting trade, and other commercial advantages.

The Chinese Government has adopted a national flag. Heretofore they have had only local and individual flags.

PENSIONS.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, to-day gave notice of a bill to provide a new classification of pensions, according to the extent and nature of disability.

THE AMNESTY.

Although it has been decided that the amnesty of the President does not extend to prisoners of war as a class, instructions have been issued to give such individuals among them its benefit when examination into their individual cases demonstrates the propriety of the act on his part.

THE SMALL-POX.

The average number of small-pox cases in the entire District of Columbia is stated to be about 1,200 by the policemen employed in making special inquiry.

VICE-CONSUL OF ITALY.

Signor ALESSIO VIZZ has been recognized by the President of Vice-Consul of Italy at Philadelphia.

ATTEMPTS FOR RECRUITING FOR OTHER SERVICES.

Five persons from the North have been arrested by the military authorities while engaged in recruiting, suppose to fill up the quotas of distant States. They had succeeded in collecting twenty men.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) laid before a petition of Frank Cannon and others against the repeal of the commutation clause.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill supplementary to the Homestead law and for other purposes. Referred.

SOUNDARY LINES.

Mr. SAULSBY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill establishing Minnesota and Wisconsin to extend their common boundary, &c. Referred.

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

Mr. CONNESS presented a resolution of inquiry as to the failure of the Overland Mail to California for the past two months.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. BRODERICK, of Missouri, (Union,) all prior orders were suspended, and the House Bill providing for the deficiency appropriation for paying the officers and men in the Western Department of Missouri, was considered, and after amendment, was passed. The bill appropriates $600,712.

THE AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the special agents and assistants now in the employment of the Treasury Department, the States from which they were appointed, their operations, their pay and emoluments, which was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The Senate, by resolution, requested the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of the report presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September last, by Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, delegate to that body from the Government of the United States. This paper exhibited to the thirty-three nations represented in that Congress the rapid increase in the territory, population and products of the United States, and especially the vast extent and wealth of its gold-bearing regions. It was published at Berlin, and extensively circulated throughout Europe, where it has exerted an important influence in sustaining our national credit.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) proposed an amendment prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes, except in regiments from the State where they first enlisted. Adopted.

The amendment of the Committee as amended was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) asked leave to withdraw his amendment allowing volunteers to furnish substitutes, passed yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILSON, of Oregon, (Union,) moved that the Senate reached its action of yesterday in striking the three hundred dollar commutation clause. He thought that while the country was looking to the Senate for a feasible measure to secure soldiers to crush the rebellion, the Senate was amusing the country with schemes of how not to do the work. It was time to look the matter boldly in the face. The war had been a chapter of accidents—he might say, a "comedy of errors."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) renewed his amendment, requiring a tax upon incomes. Rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend, by making persons who have resided in the United States one year, and shall have voted at any election, liable to the draft. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) renewed his amendment, to substitute $500 instead of $300, as the maximum for commutation.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) would, without discourtesy to the Senate, move to amend the title of the bill, as it now stands, by calling it "A bill to raise a tax by lottery from certain able-bodied men, who are unwilling to enter the service." (Laughter.) He would vote against this expensive, impracticable, cumbersome bill. He wanted a conscription bill. This was not such a bill, but a bill of revenue.

Mr. RICE, of New-York, (Union,) moved to amend Mr. SHERMAN's amendment by inserting four hundred of five hundred dollars as the price of commutation. Carried—Ayes, 23; Nays, 19.

On Motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

MARINE COLLISIONS.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water; and a bill to regulate the admeasurement of the tonnage of the ships and vessels of the United States.

SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was instructed to inquire into the propriety of measures being taken to prevent the spread of small-pox, caused to be read several communications from the Mayor of Washington, the Acting Surgeon-General, and others, showing that provision has been made for the care of all persons suffering with that disease, and also for vaccination.

Mr. LOVEJOY reported a resolution, which passed, declaring, as the judgment of the House, it would be advisable, as a precautionary measure, that the Cities of Georgetown and Washington furnish vaccination at the residences of citizens, and that they take immediate action on the subject.

HOSPITAL BURN.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law requiring hospital dues from American vessels sold in foreign ports.

CLOTHING FOR SOLDIERS TO BE SENT BY MAIL.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill amending the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into mails. It provides that articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and compressed within limit not exceeding two pounds in weight, being addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, may be transmitted at eight cents, and that weight according to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster-General. Passed.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER GLEN.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $17,000 to indemnify the owners of the British schooner Glen for illegal seizure. Passed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War for one year, at a salary of $3,000.

It was said, in explanation, that the law heretofore passed had expired, and that the object was to revive it, Mr. WARNER still acting in that capacity.

The bill was passed.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill, in the form of a more carefully prepared section for warehousing spirits, but making no substantial change of the third section of the bill, for which section it is a substitute.

THE BACOTAH ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the resolution from the Committee on Elections in reference to the Decotah contested election case.

The resolution declares that WM. JAYNE is entitled to take the oath of office without prejudice to the claims of Mr. TOWN, who is to be permitted to prosecute the contest for the seat.

Mr. SHANKLIN, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered as a substitute, that neither of the gentlemen be permitted to take the seat, and that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report on the merits of the case.

On this subject a debate took place, when Mr. SHANKLIN's substitute was rejected by 80 against 71.

The original resolution was then adopted, and JAYNE was sworn in as Delegate from Decotah, and took his seat, whereupon the House adjourned until Monday.

The War in the Southwest, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 15.

The steamer Hermann, from Memphis, 13th, has arrived with 50 bales of cotton.

Gen. SHERMAN has arrived at Memphis, and the authorities tendered him the hospitality of the city.

The Bulletin says, on account of the stringency of the money market, and the bad state of savings, there is but little activity in the Cotton market. Sales, 125,300 pounds, at unchanged prices. There are no receipts from below.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 15.

One hundred and seventy-nine bales of low, middling cotton were sold at auction here to-day by the United States Marshal, at 35c. The sale produced $59,305, which goes as prize money for the army. Thirty-eight bales were sold on the same account, and brought $2,440.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin regiment, veteran recruits, arrived here this evening, en route to Madison, Wisconsin.

Memphis papers contain an unconfirmed report that four hundred rebels recently captured a passenger train between Duval's Bluff and Little Rock, and injured the road in such an extent as to cause the destruction of the next train, and the loss of the lives of many passengers.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart's Reported Movement—No Danger Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

Accounts received to-night from the army of the Potomac say that the reported movement of STUART's cavalry occasions no alarm, as it is not believed that he has a sufficient number of men, even for a less arduous duty than a campaign on our right. If a cavalry movement is progressing in that direction it can not be of much magnitude. Trains are running to and from our army in Virginia, as usual, and nobody anticipates any interruption.

Returning Veterans—The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 15.

The Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut veteran regiments arrived home this afternoon. Their reception was a perfect ovation. Cannon were fired, bells rung, the military paraded, and thousands of people were in the street to witness the affair.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourns sine die to-night. A resolution, proposing a change in the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, has passed both Houses. The Legislature has authorized the Ætna Insurance Company to increase its capital to $200,000, the Phœnix Company to $300,000, and the City Fire Insurance Company to $600,000.

Affairs at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 15.

Since the suspension of navigation, the markets are very quiet. There was considerable movement in Provisions to-day. Sales, 2,300 sides at 9c @ 9½; 9,500 ribbed do. at 9c @ 9½; 2,400 Hams at 9c.; 1,600 Barrels of Lard at 12c. @ 12c. The weather has been quite mild for a few days past, and the Underwriters are taking measures to protect the steamboats at the levees when the ice breaks up. The ferryboats have been trying to open the channel across the river for two days, but without success. Heavily laden wagons continue to cross on the ice.

Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Project.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15.

A number of business men of this city met at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Office yesterday, to consider the project of a good and permanent line of steamers between Liverpool and Philadelphia. A proposition from Liverpool has been made to the Railroad company. It contemplates such mutual accommodations between the steamers and the railroad as would benefit both. It was resolved to raise the necessary amount of capital here, and make arrangements with the Company similar to those contemplated by the Liverpool party.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 15.

Trade is good. Jobbers are inclined to buy many leading staples.

Proceedings have been instituted to libel the sunken ship Aquila on behalf of her owners.

All the efforts toward raising and saving the Ironclad Camanche seem to be indefinitely postponed.

Much complaint is made at the indifference manifested by parties whose business it is to save her. A general belief prevails that if proper efforts were made they would be successful.

The Veterans of 1812.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

The veterans of 1812 held a Convention in the Assembly Chamber, to-day, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature for an appropriation to pay the certificates issued on their audited claims. About seventy were present. Gen. VAN RENSSELAER presided. Gov. SEYMOUR, in response to their invitation, addressed them briefly, favoring the speedy payment of their claims.

The Chesapeake Piracy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 15.

The examination in the Chesapeake case has been adjourned until the 21st inst. The counsel for the prisoner was not prepared to proceed to-day in the absence of some documents for which he had applied to the Governor of this province, who required time to consult his legal advisers.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 15.

The sales of "Five Twenties" to-day amounted to $2,500,000.

Dinner to Gen. Burnside.

A few eminent citizens last evening gave a private and informal complimentary dinner to Gen. BURNSIDE, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Among them were Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, HENRIAN KNIGHT, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, R. H. McCURDY, S. B. CHITTENDEN, LEUTZE, the painter, G. W. BLUNT, &c., &c. The supper itself was elegant and handsomely served, and the speeches that followed, brief, terse and telling, were of a high order of social eloquence. For the most interesting, however, were the few remarks of Gen. BURNSIDE himself, who gave some deeply interesting reminiscences of the perfect and self-sacrificing loyalty of the people in the mountains of the eastern of Kentucky, and of his command in Cincinnati, East Tennessee, for instance, when the Union armies swept their forces clean of subsistence, would say, "It's hard, General, to be sure; but thank God, the Yankees did it?" And during the siege of Knoxville, most seasonable and large supplies were constantly floated down to the town on the river past the besiegers's pickets through the fog, from a region actually patrolled by rebel cavalry. The General said of the siege of Knoxville, that after all, there was no great merit in holding it, "because we were ordered to!" After explaining how the retention of Loudon before Knoxville, enabled GRANT to complete his success at Chattanooga, Gen. BURNSIDE paid a noble tribute to the private soldiers, whom he called the real heroes of the war, "fighting where they encounter twenty bullets for one that comes near us, and with no prospect if they fall, better than a nameless grave." Then followed a brief allusion to his policy in directing VALLANDIGHAM, of listening at the keyhole, and a curious story of that Copperhead's arrest. It was threatened that he would be rescued; so he was put in the room immediately above Gen. BURNSIDE's in the hotel, two doors higher, a company of regulars posted in the hotel, and a Corporal and seven men in the room opposite VALLANDIGHAM's door, with orders to shoot VALLANDIGHAM if any attempt was made to rescue him. No rescue was ever attempted, but given up when Gen. BURNSIDE was informed that the reporters that this regular dispatch detail knew anything in the world, urged to shoot dead, and that there was danger that the whole thing would be intended, and that VALLANDIGHAM might unhappily meet with some accident. And the General concluded with very graceful and feeling reference to the kind reception he had met at the East, and his regret at being able to fill up the Ninth Army corps to its full mark.

We can only briefly refer to the brilliant wit and sound sense of some of the remarks which followed from Judge HALLET, Dr. HOSKINSON, Mr. COWDIN, Dr. VINTON and others, and the speakers were men of widely opposite sentiment.

THE LAMAR CORRESPONDENCE

FURTHER INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Implications of Citizens of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Questions of Cotton, Gold, and Fast Steamers.

The Navy Department yesterday authorized the publication of the balance of the captured correspondence of the rebel agent, Col. LAMAR. We publish the more important portions of it.

A NEW-YORKER HELPING THE REBELS—A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1863.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: YOUR letter of the 6th has been rec'd, and was answering yesterday. My friend GARRACK is here, and stays with me at Glen Cove, L. I. He wishes to be remembered to you—will find you if he goes to England. Thinks you received your letter, sent to the care of G. B. C. I have written him a line this morning, asking him to forward the same to you at Glen Cove. I have called at his office, but no GARRACK or by mail. There are parties here from Atlanta, Georgia, making an effort to carry out your suggestions in reference to taking in and bringing out a cargo. They have obtained the ear of the prime minister, with whom I understand I shall go in. Thinks I am prime minister, with the consent of GARRACK. I may get some new ideas, as I fancy some thing is said of the enterprise in that communication. If the Yankees want all I shall not see in; but if equity is their guide, I shall take a quarter interest for you and myself, and send a man at once to your Salem, giving him all the particulars.

I will deliver your message to DICK BUTLER. The direct took place yesterday, and I presume is still going on. Up to this time there has been no trouble, and from the fact of Gen. BIX having such a military force in and about the City, I fancy there will be no disturbance. BAYARD has been seen, but I can't find him. He lives by the shortest distance in New-York, Mr. New-yorker. I can find him when will get the same. I suppose it was Confederate money. As regards the clothing, boots, &c., I do not care pay. I will turn him out naked. CHARLEY, I can't say anything in reference to the way time will interest you. Vinkvision I don't believe will fail; still I am often wrong; this time I think I will tell the tale. The whole force is now at York, as you will perceive by the New-York papers. There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac. I will see BUTLER and GARRACK. If you should be short let me know and I will send it at once. If you can give me any point about stocks do so. Gold I am confident will go lower in three months. Don't fail to write me. I wish I could see you. Truly yours, N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

CAN, has stuck me out without his lady love and her sister for himself and the gentleman to dine at Delmonico's this the 30th day of August. I don't feel like it. The weather is too warm and there ain't any good place there, so I shan't go. It would do you good to see him raise his arms and picture the meeting between his lady and himself on her arrival here. She is a stunner, and for four you won't believe me I will indeed. Her cousin is with Gen. BRAGG, in Tennessee. She is a stunner, and writes to Havana with a sick husband, since dead. CAN is having a good time, and as the young bachelor navigator, he got here. He that is married, not wanting what is stolen, or knowing it not, is not related at all. I thought I would go in. Of course he thinks he is fortunate in his lady, and is proud to be married to her. On the contrary, I am glad I am not married to the whole. To-night he will have lots to tell me. She is out of the P. E. V. to-day, and nothing else interest CAN, to take the sick to-morrow here.

A NEW-YORK REBEL'S OPINION OF MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: I wrote you some days since and told you all I thought of at the moment that would be of the least interest. Since writing you we have the report that Sumter has been crumbled by shot and shell, and I very much fear much of the fact; and in the absence of any knowledge of the defence after the fall of Sumter, I fear every one around me, am forced to the conclusion that Charleston must fall into the hands of the enemy. It will be hard indeed, but I still have hope. The people in this country are all of the opinion that with the fall of Charleston, the war will be ended, and all act in their operations accordingly. I am of your opinion, and believe that the war will only end with the independence of the South in some shape. I have great hope that France will at once come to our aid. She will, I doubt not, have settled the Polish difficulty, ere this reaches you, and I have been informed that the Polish Revolt is almost over. Mexico will be in the hands of the Emperor. Can't you see him and impress upon him the impropriety of allowing twenty millions of people to attack and destroy one-third of their number, who only desire to withdraw from any further association with them? If we had been properly treated by France from the beginning of our troubles, I am satisfied our ports would now be open. That is all we want. Well, I fancy you will do all you can without any suggestions from me. The Yankees do not like the movements of the rebels in Mexico, and say when they get through with the South they will turn their attention to Mexico. We shall see. I am all in hopes, I fear you will have trouble in North Carolina; but I fancy nothing of a serious nature. Let me know about the state crop of Europe. I learned to-day from Mr. PARSONS that BRIGGS paid Mr. PUTNAM the three thousand. Mr. PARSONS showed me PUTNAM's receipt for the amount, dated 30th April. Consequently, I shall lay on BRIGGS so far as that amount is concerned. The clothes, boots, &c., I am after. I have agreed with MERNOT for a coat of LOGAN's to match yours, so you will in two years have a pair. GARRACK is here with me; he will not go abroad this fall; he sends you remembered kindly to you. Dew is not in the city. The three thousand prisoners at David's Island are all doing well, and are well taken care of. What do you think of Georgia and South Carolina bank notes at thirty-five cents in the dollar for greenbacks? How high will gold sell for greenbacks by January next? Give me your views. If you can find a twenty-five year old 1[illegible] for sale in Paris, buy for me; mine is taxed beyond its ability. Yours truly, N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

J. B. SANDY, OF BROOKLYN, WOULD LIKE TO MAKE MONEY.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND—Yours, from Halifax, came to hand, but a long time after it was written. I noted with interest your say. And is there any way that any thing of the sort in question could be carried on between us? The means only be provided, which cannot be raised here. Nothing is impossible, with proper means and energy. The latter we have, the former we must have. Write me hard. I cannot go into particulars at this time, as I expect to be in Europe very soon—say in October—when, if you are still there, I will tell you what can be done, and what not.

If you wish to write me for anything in particular upon receipt of this, address it to Mr. J. B. SANDY, Mess. Fairmount House, Brooklyn, where I will be sure to get it; but do not mention my own name on it. Mr. CHEEVER, of Georgia, died about ten days since.

Yours truly, J. B. BROWN, (J. B. SANDY.)

LATER DATES FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1863.

MY DEAR CHARLEY—Your favor of the 20th of August duly received, with inclosure, the cards do pleter—the best I ever saw—in fact, they are perfect. Indeed, I believe me, it was a grateful sight to look at you. You certainly must have engaged the services of the best artist in Paris, from the appearance of the work. The card on, The Yankees are stylish fast rebels nowadays that come out rigged in your style. GARRACK says it you make your appearance in the Confederacy in that fashion, your friends at home will swear you are in league with the enemy. The handkerchiefs, my dear, follow are the most beautiful I ever put eyes upon. I am for the Confederacy, and ready to fight anything that or any other rather than live under Yankee rule. I truly believe the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by France in less than sixty days, and in that event the subscriber will have an opening to make some money. Before I forget it, let me thank you for the kind remembrance of the humble writer. I shall have a glass case for the hands to-day. We all drank your health at the Clarendon Hotel. GARRACK has been here for some weeks, and has had no troubles, and in reply to your inquiry about your coming here, I will say I do not believe you will be in any danger of arrest if you come here quietly. As to getting of with horses, &c., &c., I think it would be attended with difficulty; still, it might be done. In any event, I think your best way is to come here and go to Havana. If you find you can cross the Potomac with safety, take your wife and family with you. If you will take your mouth shut, I will take your wife to write home, via New-York, send your letter to me, under cover, to the care of JAMES DALY & Co., No. 2 William street, and I will get them through. You say you have not received anything from me. I have written three or four times. I fear you will not long be in receipt of them all. I had nothing of Mark Lane and the state, aside from the fact that GEORGE WALTON died on the 4th of August. The colts are fine. I have got another Logan colt, to match the last dropped by GRACE, so in a year or two you will have a pair.

CHARLEY, you ask me to write you all I know. Well, my dear fellow, I can do that in a very few minutes; but to write you all I hear and learn from the Yankee press would take me at least half an hour. To judge from the press it is a fixed fact that we are about used up, and must give in soon. In short, I expect to be the opinion of Union shrieks that peace will crown the efforts of the damned scoundrel, LINCOLN, before the 1st of January, 1864, but I don't believe a damned word of it. They have not yet got Charleston, notwithstanding they have thrown the walls of Sumter and Moultrie hill. My opinion is that Charleston will not be taken. Gillmore with shell, that is the only way they can get it, but time will tell. Why can't you see Raymond, and urge him to secure us at once. Give him Texas, and if that won't repay him, give him all west of the Mississippi River. We must have the Rio Grande way, or we will never feel like paying. Well, Old Gen. CHARLEY, I must bid you good night. I have to be in the Lunatics, where what they intend to do, I know not, but my hair would stand on straight as old JAKE would over. Yet I would have to be tapped, or you would think I was crazy. Oh know what a beautiful creature I am. Write to me often, and I will do the same by you. Yours truly, J. B. BROWN.

[Such will make them look their pain and take back talk. I will write you again. My great manager, GARRACK, wishes to be remembered. Don't fail to write me, and let me know when you propose to return. Take good care of yourself. Truly yours, TROWBRIDGE.

I write you about your JAKE. He is gone, and may be not in peace.

SPECULATIONS IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK WILL HELP TO BREAK DOWN THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: * * * * I have done nothing, for you I cover MI had the papers, small things which amount to more than cents. The Kentucky people have Gowdy, and think or now about the rebellion has been crushed. Mr. SOUTTER will have anything can be done yet. I shall await my time, will, 1st November, and if nothing turns up by Nov. I will try to make my way home.

I engaged in a number of speculations, cotton, Confederate loan and powder. If the powder is the half they claim for it, it will enable us to whip this fight. It can be made out of Sample plaster and a little hot water—nothing more. I have arrived at conclusion to let the Confederate States of America, if it is to be consummated to me that it is O. K. I have had you see of experiments, which were not altogether satisfactory, but the inventor was so bad sick, can be most him when he gets well. I have made some Fortune on cotton; the strength to perfection and not. Gold is in New-York—Gov. FOOTE, SUTTER and SOUTTER, is in New-York. The speculators in New-York buy the gold and ship it to England, to the drain sig., which is said in New-York for government, way up what we own, and the balance will be yours. It will be I think, to see. Bank speculations only as and our Government lies. Bank in brook, now the Government. I think the Emperor will recognize us in a few days or weeks. He has done this much already. He has authorized the erasing of the iron-clads building in this country for us. A Frenchman claims there on the Hudson. What will prevent their being brought here from France and sent out, if the Emperor is favorable to it? Duke de Manny, the Emperor's half brother, told some ladies night before last that the Emperor would recognize us in a short time.

CHARLIE (LAMAR).

GOLD OPERATIONS IN NEW-YORK—MR. DUNCAN CONFIDENT.

3 ASPINWALL'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, 24th Sept., 1863.

C. A. L. Lamar, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have your of yesterday, and will call and see Mr. DUNCAN, yet I fear I shall miss him today, as he is not down in the city at PEABODY's, and I am engaged to dine and sleep out of the city. I will see him and write you the result of my interview.

There are other parties here thinking of gold operations in New-York, but I have not heard of much being done. I think gold must be 200 before December.

Truly, J. Y. SOUTTER.

MR. DUNCAN WILLING TO BUY GOLD IN NEW-YORK.

No. 3 ASPINWALL'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, 30th September, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen Mr. DUNCAN, and he is willing to buy gold in New-York, and carry it for commission of ½ per cent. a month and interest, the margin to be not less than 10 per cent; and up when the price is 120 or 30 per cent, but it would require more than 10 per cent if you want into the operation when gold was higher than 30. If you bought at 40, I suppose he would require 20 per cent, and so on. * * * I think Mr. D. would not like to have the gold shipped to Europe, though he did not make it a condition.

Truly, J. Y. S. (SOUTTER.)

Gen. C. A. L. LAMAR.

DECLINE GOLD SPECULATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

PARIS, Sept. 25, 1863.

C. A. L. Lamar, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On my arrival here late last night I found your letter of the 22d inst. Owing to the feeble state of my health, I deem it prudent to withdraw entirely from business transactions, and cannot therefore entertain your proposition for an operation in gold in New-York.

I did hope to have returned to Savannah in October, but in my present state of health I do not feel equal to such a journey.

Yours truly, R. MOUTRIE.

BLOCKADE CAN ONLY BE RAISED BY EUROPEAN POWERS.

SAVANNAH, July 20, 1863.

Messrs. M. J. Hartstene and C. A. L. Lamar, care of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool:

GENT: * * * There are no prospects of peace nor of raising the blockade; the latter can be effected only by European Powers, and their intentions will be known on your side before they will be promulgated here, and you must govern yourselves accordingly, by obtaining steamers adapted to the regular trade, and of large class—procuring the files in safe hands of some neutral Power, to send here by cotton.

From the great demand for steamers for this side of the Atlantic, I fear you may not succeed very readily in obtaining such as you want; but don't be discouraged, and if you can get the funds, either by letting new stockholders into the Company, or by selling the cotton you have, you will succeed at last. Be sure to provide the disbursement, and have enough on hand to get the steamer over.

The tide of battle has turned against us, everywhere. Lee was repulsed with heavy loss at Gettysburgh; Pemberton surrendered Vicksburgh, and that compelled GARDNER to give up Port Hudson. In the two we lost 35,000 men, (prisoners), beside 15,000 left by LEE. LEE is on this side of the Potomac, and has recently suffered a loss of 20 to 30 at Manassas, out of WEIGHT's brigade. Exchange and gold have gone down to fabulous rates—15 to 16 for 1.

Your, &c., C. R. L., (Lamar) President.

NEGOTIATE FOR THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

SAVANNAH, July 31, 1863.

Messrs. H. J. Hartstene and C. A. L. Lamar:

GENTLEMEN— * * * When you go to Paris call on Mr. BAUDELE, and tell him, from me, to negotiate for the French Protectorate, and I will succeed. The people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we should eclipse the world.

I wrote you that Capt. MARTIN had been sent to Montreal for a steamer, and if he succeeds he will take his family—some sixteen—on to Europe, to cooperate with you. He will explain his plans to you, and if you can get a suitable vessel for that trade send him on with her immediately.

Exchange is 15 to 16 hundred for 100, as you see how cotton must pay; but goods will not cover costs. The crops are good, and there will be plenty of meat and bread. Hogs are raised largely, and I hope to see prices more moderate. * * * Yours, C. R. LAMAR.

MUST RAISE THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON BEFORE BLOCKADE-RUNNING WILL BE A GOOD BUSINESS.

No. 3 ASPINWALL'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, Aug. 13, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of yesterday, and finding I am likely to be detained here some time in indorsing you £100 by my draft on PEABODY, which you will get cashed by calling on my friends, Messrs. VARNER BRICK, BRED & Co., Chamberlain d'Antin.

The British mind seems to have imbibed the erroneous error that the Confederates were about to "live in a land by distortion, they say that DAVIS' message to the army and SEMMES's revelling the burning of cotton in Mississippi, are signs of despair. How delusive!

As yet, there are no evidences of any opening for your enterprise. We must have the raising of the siege of Charleston, before they will think blockade-running a good business for the future. People have built upon the fall of Mobile and Charleston for certain, and we have to find over willing to talk of running risks with their money in any such schemes as blockade-running.

Regards to Pleasing, Control Lane Rose, &c., &c.

Truly, J. Y. SOUTTER.

C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq.

OPERATIONS IN STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1, 1863.

DEAR CHARLIE—I intercepted your letter this afternoon to "plead for Capt. HARTSTENE to come here immediately and to receive a reply from him." Messrs. FAUCHER, FRESTON & Co., and LAPLANCHE propose to build me two new screw steamers and two paddle, to carry 600 tons of cotton on each, and to run 17 miles per hour. LAPLANCHE agrees to build two screw steamers and two paddle, to carry 600 tons of cotton on each, and to run 17 miles per hour. I agree to take the two

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Response of Mr. Boole to the Charges of Thomas E. Carr.

OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held this day, a communication was received from the City Inspector in reply to a communication from His Honor the Mayor, presented at the last meeting of the Board, which was read.

Ordered, that said communication from the City Inspector be received, referred to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and, in connection with the Mayor's communication, to which that is the reply, be printed in the *Herald, Times, Tribune, Sun, News, World and Staats Zeitung*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MAYOR GUNNER'S MESSAGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to certain representations of citizens of the Twenty-first and Eighteenth Wards, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Thomas E. Carr, Esq., addressed a letter which I herewith transmit.

(Letter has not been published in the Times.—Ed.)

I would be happy to call your attention to some of the more important points in the report, as containing facts which neither you nor I can afford to overlook.

The report states that $113,000 are annually paid for scavenging, and further, that $40,000 taken from this will, if we could do it sufficiently to give full efficiency to the labors of this Department.

The first statement is correct, it is a matter with which the present City Inspector had nothing whatever to do, the contract being made before he had assumed the office. If the contract had been let earlier, and upon terms more favorable to the City, it would have been well. The latter part of the report, as beginning in September last, is a complete mistake, as I offered to do this work for half cent per cart load, this department at that time paying the wealthy contractor alluded to half cent per load. The wealthy contractor was sent for and informed of this offer, and was asked if he could do the work for half cent, or if he would do the work for the same price we were then paying him. He came back and reported that he could not do it for less than five cents per load, and the City Inspector therefore accepted the offer to do the work for four cents. After this, the contractor offered to do the work for half cent, as stated by Mr. Carr, but at that time the agreement was made at four cents per load, and that was the lowest price we ever paid for the first cents had been made for our money. During the execution of that time, the City Inspector, mindful of the said wealthy contractor, if he was still willing to abide by his offer, to which he replied that he was not. It is worthy of remark here, that the wealthy contractor alluded to, was the same gentleman who had previous to the other beginning to do the work at four cents per load, demanded the price to be raised to twelve cents per load, on the ground that he could not do it for less, and stating that the work was worth twelve cents per load, and that he had been getting that price ever since he had offered to do it for four cents.

The next statement of His Honor the Mayor is that "the expense of this Sanitary Department, as stated in the report, is two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, which, if we could do it, would be a very great saving to the City." The "expense" of this department is, as stated, sixty thousand dollars, a great saving, indeed, sixty thousand dollars, a great saving, if we could do it! But, unfortunately, the "expense" of the Department of Sanitary Inspection is not sixty thousand dollars, but two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, three hundred and ten thousand dollars, two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, and, finally, three hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, or sixty-three thousand dollars more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operations of this Department.

In regard to the salaries, &c., for which he considers sixty thousand dollars per annum to be sufficient, I have nothing further to say than I have already stated.

But in regard to the amount expended on contracts for street cleaning, it is singular that Mr. CARR, who has been Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning for more than three years, never has reported to the City Inspector how the work could be done for that price. Previous to his appointment as City Inspector, the work of street cleaning and sanitary inspection was performed for two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars per annum, and during the two years the City Inspector was in office, I informed the Mayor that there was indebted to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars or $100,000 per annum. Add thereto the contract price, and the cost, then, far would be to the contractor $270,000 per annum. Again, add the $40,000 per annum, which it is asserted the street nuisance is worth, and the amount paid by the contractor would be $310,000 per annum. To this again should be added $4 per load, being the difference between the wages paid by the City and the contractor, making the amount of the wages paid $310,000 per annum.

It cannot be denied that if the nuisance is worth any thing, it is worth more than the amount we are now actually paid for it, but one of the things we claim, that this department should be paid for its services, and that the expense of this department should be paid for by ordinance. And with all this expense, the whole public know that the streets never were in a worse condition than that for the reason, the contractor was greatly disappointed in the Department, and the City Inspector had to interpose the authority of the City Government to compel the contractor to do his work properly.

The next statement of His Honor the Mayor is that "the expense of the Comptroller's Department, I do not know, but I am sure it is not less than the expense of the Sanitary Department." I do not know the expense of the Comptroller's Department, I do not know the expense of the Sanitary Department, but I do say that the latter is not two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and I do say that the former is not three hundred and ten thousand dollars, two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, and, finally, three hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, or sixty-three thousand dollars more than sufficient to carry on all the legitimate operations of this Department.

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There are many valuable recommendations and suggestions contained in the report, which, in my judgment, are entirely worthy of your serious consideration, and I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

Hon. C. G. Gunther, Mayor:

SIR: I have received from the Mayor the letter of Thomas E. Carr, Esq., Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning, in which certain charges are made against this Department, which I have answered in the regulations of this Department, which have been made by an officer of this Department, Thomas E. Carr, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, to certain inquiries, propounded by citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, which to my mind, are of a character which I cannot but regard as unofficial.

Without examining in the good faith and uprightness of a gentleman making such inquiries of a subordinate officer of this Department, or of the propriety of that officer making such a reply, without the knowledge of his superiors, and yet retaining his position, I shall proceed to the consideration of the Mayor's letter founded upon a number of misrepresentations of the facts, from which I shall be compelled to infer that the Mayor has not fully considered the duties he has assigned me.

To proceed in the order in which his Honor the Mayor has arranged his comments upon the statements made by Mr. CARR, I will reply first to the following paragraph: "The report shows that $113,000 are annually paid for scavenging, and further, that $40,000 taken from this will, if we could do it sufficiently to give full efficiency to the labors of this department."

If this statement be correct, it is a matter with which the present City Inspector had nothing whatever to do, the contract being made before he had assumed the office. If the contract had been earlier, and upon terms more favorable to the City, it would have been well. The latter part of the report, as beginning in September last, is a complete mistake, as I offered to do this work for half cent per cart load, this department at that time paying the wealthy contractor alluded to half cent per load. The wealthy contractor was sent for and informed of this offer, and was asked if he could do the work for half cent, or if he would do the work for the same price we were then paying him. He came back and reported that he could not do it for less than five cents per load, and the City Inspector therefore accepted the offer to do the work for four cents. After this, the said wealthy contractor offered to do the work for half cent, as stated by Mr. Carr, but at that time the agreement was made at four cents per load, and that was the lowest price we ever paid for the first cents had been made for our money. During the execution of that time, the City Inspector, mindful of the said wealthy contractor, if he was still willing to abide by his offer, to which he replied that he was not. It is worthy of remark here, that the wealthy contractor previous to the other beginning to do the work at four cents per load, demanded the price to be raised to twelve cents per load, on the ground that he could not do it for less, and stating that the work was worth twelve cents per load, and that he had been getting that price ever since he had offered to do it for four cents.

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If any of these officers neglected their duties, it was not with my knowledge, but I have no hesitation in saying that if any thousands had filled their pockets by neglecting their duties, and if any of them are coming under my own observation neglected them, it was the duty of the head of the Bureau in which they had appointments to report the same to me.

It is stated, however, by his own statements, that the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, have most grossly neglected his duties, and, moreover, that his position that some of the duties pertaining to him as such Superintendent were intrusted to him. I am compelled to say that the only duty of which he was relieved was the collection of the contractors' bills, which, I presume, he never did, and which, if he had, would have left him no time to perform the duties of his office.

I was surprised, I might have had to be honest to be performed, however, under my own supervision, but shortly after I entered upon my duties, I found that Mr. CARR was full of visionary ideas, without one particle of practical business qualification, and that his mind was in a chaotic state. I do not, I would not, believe any one correct who intimated to differ with him.

As therefore, as I have stated, relieved him entirely of the out-door superintendence of the work.

With this exception, all other duties devolved upon the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, by law or ordinance, were left in his charge, including his duty "to supervise public and private cleaning and scavenging of streets," which latter duty I have always supposed he performed, as the pay-rolls, up to December 19, 1863, were regularly certified by him.

The second statement of His Honor the Mayor, beginning with "the expense of this department is, I believe, sixty thousand dollars annually," is that "the City still continues to pay for work (that had been let for three years) the sum of forty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars annually." In addition to this, there are clerks in this department who receive from six hundred dollars to five thousand dollars a year, who have never performed any work.

The latter part of this statement I have already answered when speaking of the amount paid for sanitary inspection. If any such persons were in the department, I did not know it by my own observation, and if there were any such persons in any of the bureaus, not under my immediate supervision, such persons should have reported it to me, which has never been done, either by the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection or by the head of any other bureau.

By reference to the communication of Mr. CARR, I suppose the first part of the statement relates to the alleged payment of four persons, who, I have been informed, to be eight years the City teamsters and clerks, at a cost of expense, and to give security for the faithful performance of the work, in sums of fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. The following statement will at once show either to Mr. Mayor or any other person, that the expense of the period of Mr. CARR's appointment, the latter part of August, as beginning, or September last, a complete gross, cannot

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Commerce	107	Irving	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Metropolis	[illegible]
Ninth Ward	[illegible]	Continental	112
City of New-York	103	Marine	145
Phenix	[illegible]	New-York County	200
Leather Manufacturers	[illegible]	Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]

Bank of the Equit. Liab.

And the following for the Railway Mortgage Bonds:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BOX IN A CHINA SHOP—THE FRESH WIDOW OF MILE HILL—COUSIN CHENEY.

BUELO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOUGH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

PARK THEATRE—(Breakfast)—TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT—GIRL GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—at 2 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND ROYAL CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—SPIRITUALISTIC.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 129 and 131 Bowery.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA VIOLETTE GRIMOLIER LES NOUVEAUX PRÉTENDANTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac says that no danger is apprehended from the reported movement of the rebel STUART and his cavalry, as it is not believed that he has sufficient force to accomplish much damage.

Gen. HANCOCK, like Gen. BURNSIDE, is to recruit his old army corps to the strength of fifty thousand. A Harrisburgh letter says Gen. HANCOCK comes with full power to increase his army corps to fifty thousand volunteers for special service. The State authorities will act in conjunction with Gen. HANCOCK so far as they can do so without being partial.

A large additional portion of the captured Lamar correspondence was divulged yesterday by the Navy Department. We publish most of it this morning. Many of the letters are interesting, some important, and a number are very curious. The aberrations of the rebels herein, as well as those of their confederates elsewhere, not to speak of those in New-York and Brooklyn, are shown up in an interesting light. The documents are very entertaining reading.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Pernambuco, arrived at Barbados previous to Dec. 19, communicated with the United States Consul and proceeded to St. Thomas. She had discharged 300 tons of coal belonging to the *Alabama*; and had on board part of a cargo of wool, which had been shipped by the *Alabama* in an English vessel.

The Baltimore *American* announces that one thousand boxes and barrels have been sent to our prisoners at Richmond. Henceforth anything sent to the American office will be forwarded to the rebel capital. Our prisoners are not now suffering for want of clothing.

The United States Marshal at Boston, while searching the captured blockade-runner S. H. Lee, for gold reported concealed in her, discovered 188 packages of dry goods, valued at $20,000. The packages were concealed behind a partition supposed to divide her machinery from the hold.

The Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, returning regiments, arrived at New-Haven yesterday, direct from Gloucester Point, Va. They have all reënlisted, and were received with great enthusiasm by the people of New-Haven and Hartford.

Brig.-Gen. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, succeeds Gen. CADWALLADER, as Military Commander of the City of Philadelphia.

The extracts from the report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which we published on Wednesday, we neglected to state were from that able and interesting document.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate a bill was favorably reported to prohibit the enlistment of men in this State for other States. A bill was introduced to amend the act relative to the making up of railroad trains; for rebuilding the locks on the Chenango and Oneida Canals; authorizing Dutchess County to borrow $150,000 for bounty purposes. The Assembly resolutions to amend the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, were unanimously passed. A message was received from Gov. SEYMOUR, with regard to the returning regiments, and the condition of recruits at the several rendezvous. A resolution authorizing the Governor to expend $25,000 for the proper reception of the volunteers, was laid over. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report upon the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize a State bounty of $300 in lieu of all town and county bounties now being paid. Both Houses adjourned to Monday evening.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr. COZZENS presented a bill allowing soldiers to vote at elections. Mr. CURTIS, from the same Committee, gave notice that he should present a minority report. Mr. BRANDRETH reported a bill to amend the State Prison Laws. Notice was given of the following bills: To amend the act allowing married women holding stock in corporations to vote; to amend the Banking law; to repeal the act extending trial by jury in certain cases. The following bills were introduced: For another Public Market in New-York; to regulate the ferries between Long Island and New-York; for additional Notaries Public in New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Street Committee to report some plan for the improvement of the pavement on Broadway. The Comptroller sent in his estimates of City expenses for 1864. The budget foots up $8,013,203 86, or $778,313 82 more than the total appropriations of 1863. He estimates the receipts into the General Fund at $495,000, and a surplus of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt amounts to $750,000, applicable to general purposes, leaving the amount to be raised by tax $6,768,069 86. His estimates do not vary greatly from his predecessor's estimates for 1863. In fact, one item of $805,870, to pay the Union Defence Fund Bonds, issued in 1861, shows the difference, except that last year a half million of the Relief Fund debt was included. Mr. BRENNAN's estimates are low—some of them too low to meet expenses, legitimately incurred, and that must be paid, and the Common Council will be obliged to increase them. The item of $30,000 for Corporation advertising is an instance. The increased number of papers will require the raising of a much larger sum. However, knowing the tendency of the Common Council to inflate the budget, he probably has deemed it best not to start them with big figures. City Inspector BOOKS sent in a reply to the Mayor's message and Superintendent CARY's assertions, concerning the management of his department. The charges and the defence were ordered to be published side by side in the Times, and six other papers, and the whole subject was handed over to the Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for investigation. The Comptroller was requested to furnish a statement of the receipts from and cost of sustaining (including salaries,) Washington and West Washington, Tompkins, Franklin and Jefferson Markets. The Mayor's nominations of Dr. Wm. MURPHY, for Health Commissioner, vice Dr. J. MILLER, and THOMAS H. FENTON, for Inspector of Vessels, vice ANDREW SHERMAN, were taken up and confirmed. Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday.

The Board of Inspectors of State Prisons have appointed Mr. THOMAS E. SUTTON, of Mount Pleasant, Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, in place of Mr. HUBBELL, resigned. His appointment will date from Feb. 1.

A letter from this City to the Boston *Journal* says: "I have just seen a gentleman from New-Orleans. He was in the possession of an original letter from the rebel Secretary of War to Gen. KIRBY SMITH, authorizing him to treat with the Federal Government for the protection of life. The schedule annexed is interesting, and affords an insight into the strength and sufferings of the rebel army. The requisitions are based on the requirements of 20,000 men. Thirty thousand coats, pants and shoes, 60,000 shirts, and food of all kinds, including meat. The Secretary of War authorizes KIRBY SMITH to exchange three pounds of cotton for four pounds of meat. He expresses his regret that he is obliged to break his own rules, but that necessity knows no law."

Lieut.-Col. AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second N. Y. V., who lost his right leg in the assault upon Lookout Mountain last November, arrived in the City last night, accompanied by his attending Surgeon, C. H. LOMB. The Colonel is up and around, doing exceedingly well. The regiment will be on in a few days, having reënlisted.

The Stock Market was again very active yesterday, and the speculative spirit buoyant. Gold and Exchange also advanced ¼@¾ per cent. Money in good supply at the low rates established by the use of the new Five Per Cent. Legal Tender a few days ago.

An active business was reported in Flour and Wheat, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was heavy and lower. Provisions were in fair demand; Hog products were rather cheaper. Whisky was more freely purchased, as were also Teas, Sugars, Tallow, Ingot Copper, Pearl, Wool, and Turk's Island Salt. Cotton was salable and buoyant. Domestic Cotton Goods have been in brisk request at higher and rising prices, carrying the general market rather poorly supplied with desirable fabrics. Domestic Woolens have been in more demand, especially for the City and country clothing trade, at firmer rates. Foreign Dry Goods have not been sought after to any very great extent, as buyers have been afraid to purchase freely, in view of the recent heavy importations. The total entries at this port, this week, have been to the value of $1,043,258.

The Predicament of Maximilian.

Will his Serene Highness, MAXIMILIAN, permit us to laugh? Really, we can't help it—he cuts such a comical figure! He is in a transition state—but it is not that. A transition state is not necessarily a laughable one. There is a time in the morning when a man has one arm in his coat-sleeve, the other out—when his toast is midway between the plate and the lip—when his foot, as he starts for business, is in the air. But nobody laughs at those transition acts. So, too, a callow bird, a blind puppy, a wriggling tadpole, a grub that neither flies nor creeps, though a little curious, don't disturb our gravity. The reason is, not that there is not something whimsical in these anomalous conditions, but that they don't *last*. All sense of the absurd is taken away by the association of progress, of development, of promise for the future. We expect, as a matter of course, that the other arm, too, will go into its sleeve; that the toast will pass in the mouth; that the foot will come to the ground; that the squab will become a fledgling, the blind pup a watch-dog, the tadpole a bullfrog, the grub a butterfly. But here, for more than a year, this rudimental Emperor has had one arm in his Imperial coat, the other out—has poised his Mexican *tenue touche* half way to his lips—has raised his one foot towards the halls of the Montezumas, and there held it. His imperial plumes are but pin-feathers still; he don't get his eyes open; he wriggles worse than ever. He is just as much grub and just as much butterfly, just as much Hapsburg and just as much Aztec, just as much Prince and just as much Emperor, as he was fifteen months ago. The last news is that he neither moves, nor alters. Nobody knows what to call him, or what to make of him. We don't know ourselves. All that we know is that it is very preposterous. We must laugh.

But, though the condition itself is so very fantastic, its cause is obvious enough. It comes from the lack of wit and force of circumstances. Lack of wit, because if MAXIMILIAN had been a wiser man he would have been content to live on in Trieste in the quiet enjoyment of his family dignity, and never have perturbed himself with schemes which, however honorably ambitious he thought them, were yet conceived in the absolute selfishness of other men, and were foisted upon him by pure chicane. Force of circumstances, because, since he first committed himself, matters have taken such a turn that he can neither go on nor go back, but is held fast and helpless. On the one hand, he finds that the Mexicans won't have him, and that the French Emperor cannot, as he believed, make them have him. On the other hand, he feels that he cannot leave in the lurch his patron, who concocted this plan of a new Mexican monarchy for the express purpose of magnifying the Napoleonic name, and who cannot abandon it without a most damaging loss of prestige.

The original calculation that MAXIMILIAN could be forced upon the Mexicans has been baulked by the success of our arms over the rebellion. The last twelvemonth has established that our Republic is not to die, as the wiseacres of Europe expected, and that it will soon be stronger than ever. JEFF. DAVIS, at an early date, took occasion to assure the French Emperor that he might work out any plans he pleased in Mexico, without any interference or objections on the part of the "Confederacy." Our own Government has told him that on no account would the United States consent to the enthronement of a European Prince on this continent. So long as NAPOLEON could delude himself with the idea that the Confederacy was to live and the Union to die, he felt no trouble. But now that the reverse is established, there is no limit to his trouble. He cannot help seeing that it is not safe for him to continue his army in Mexico; and yet his withdrawal of it will be a proclamation to the world that he is governed by his fears, and plies his business like the sneak thief. Of all things this would be the least Napoleonic.

This state of affairs cannot much longer continue. The nondescript condition of MAXIMILIAN is every day becoming more ridiculous. He must either become a live Emperor, or fall back into his nonentity. Each day, too, makes the danger, or the humiliation, greater to NAPOLEON. Our struggle with the rebels is probably approaching its end. When that end comes, our Government, without doubt, will warn France out of Mexico. It will do this of its own accord, if it hesitates the people will compel it. Apart from this loss of thousands of our soldiers, whom our armies are raggedly would be compelled by their confirmed habits, and settled love of adventure, to keep their hands in as fighters; and would like nothing better than to join the Mexicans, and make quick work of sweeping the French into the sea. They would not wait for any action by our Government; but go off individually, and drive the thing through in their own fashion. Foreign Governments have learned that the love of Union is the dominant passion in American nature. They should also know that the passion next to it is the love of the Monroe doctrine. It is almost as impossible for our people to submit to new foreign rule on this continent, as to a breaking up of this Republic. It will be the very height of infatuation in the French Emperor to confront this American feeling for one day after we are in a condition to give it play again. Hard as it may be to him, he must back out; and he cannot begin too quickly. It is the safest thing for himself, and the only thing for MAXIMILIAN.

Our Custom-House Revelations.

We have taken no part in any attempt to prejudge the questions of individual criminality raised by the recent discoveries of misconduct in the Custom-house. We take it for granted that the whole matter will be thoroughly sifted under direction of the Government, and we are quite willing, as the public will be, to await the result of such an investigation, provided it is conducted by competent persons, and in a way to serve the cause of public justice, and not the personal ends of individuals. But this confidence will not be secured by what seems to be the drift of affairs at the present moment. It is very ostentatiously announced that active efforts are on foot at Albany and elsewhere to secure the immediate removal of Collector BARRETT, and the immediate appointment of somebody else in his place; Union members of the Legislature, State officers, and other persons supposed to have influence with the Administration, are pressed to join in the effort, and a very active canvass has been set on foot—not to secure a fair and full inquiry into official abuses, but to secure a change of office-holders.

We trust this movement will meet with no countenance or encouragement from the Administration, as it certainly should not from those who have its welfare at heart. The Collector of this port is too important an officer, and his position is one of too much responsibility to be safely shifted, either from interested clamor or under mere rumors of imputed misconduct. He is not only entitled to the most thorough and complete examination of the affairs of his department, but he has also a right to be judged solely and exclusively by the results of such an inquiry.

It does not seem, moreover, to be quite the thing to commit the examination into abuses alleged against one officer of the port, to another. Mr. DERISON is undoubtedly entitled to all the credit awarded him by the press and the public for the efforts he has made to bring to light delinquencies on the part of Mr. BARRETT's deputies and clerks. But according to present appearances the system of fraud which has been practiced is so extensive and complicated, as to excite the suspicion that it may have involved more or less directly persons connected with all departments of the Federal Government in the City. And the public would be much better satisfied, and the country much more thoroughly served, by an inquiry under independent authority which should embrace them all, than by an investigation into one under the supervision of the other. We think the Government would find it well worth while to make some inquiry into *every* branch of the service which is located here.

Meantime, we shall not fall into the error of either acquitting and rewarding, or of condemning and punishing, any of the parties in advance of a hearing.

The Chances of a European War.

The political horizon never looked stormier than at this moment in Europe. On the eve of a terrible famine in Hungary, KOSSUTH has sent forth one of his revolutionary proclamations, which never fail to stir the blood of the Hungarian peasantry, so that Austria is already represented to be in a ferment. The Polish Revolution still continues—an open and bleeding wound in the side of Europe. The Italian aspirations for national unity have not been satisfied, and the historical capital of Italy is still held by foreigners. But most threatening of all, England presents a protest against the occupation of the Duchies by the Federal authorities, and, along with France, appears to guarantee the integrity of Denmark, even at the expense of a great war. The French Emperor still sustains his immense armaments, and is known to look with eager eye for the chances which a German war might bring of acquiring territory on the Rhine. Federal Germany is aroused to an intense pitch, and does not appear likely to yield a point in the Danish question. At the same time, the old revolutionary element still seethes and boils beneath the surface in every country of continental Europe. Nothing could appear more perilous or stormy than the present aspect. It would seem that but a spark were necessary to kindle a universal conflagration.

Yet we incline still to the opinion that, unless from some very remarkable combination of events, no great war is likely to take place. The most explosive material is Europe—the revolutionary element—has very much lost its dangerous properties during the last ten years, from the simple fact of the material prosperity of the Continent. No prosperous people is likely to be a revolutionary one, unless, as in the case of our rebellion, they are led away by aristocratic leaders. The extension of railroads, and consequent opening of new markets, has produced an effect in Germany somewhat similar to what has been observed here during the same period—an immense development in production, the rise of wages and increase of comfort among the masses. In the same manner, the opening of new manufactories has given a prodigious stimulus to the growth of wealth among many of the German States.

France, too, under its long peace, though having suffered in some of its industrial branches through the American war, is yet very prosperous.

Few countries, in such a condition are not inclined to war or revolution. We may safely reckon on the pacific tendencies of the people. The great question is in regard to the purposes and desires of the rulers. And here the question narrows itself down to the plans of one potentate—the Emperor of the French.

The English Government, though sufficiently spirited in the defence of its own honor, and inclined to what M. THIERS calls the "small wars," will be exceedingly careful how it plunges into a European war on such a remote and uncertain question as the Danish struggle. We have no faith that even Federal encroachment on Denmark will call Great Britain to arms. Neither do we have any belief that the martial demonstrations of the Austrian and Prussian monarchs mean anything serious. The two Governments are too jealous of one another to act in concert long in the Danish matter, and they would a thousand times rather see the Duchies obliterated from the German map than a genuine unity among the German people.

Austria, too, with her debt and depreciated currency, and the popular fermentation in Hungary, and the dangers in Italy, is in no condition for a great war. Her statesmen know that they must appear to satisfy the popular German aspirations in regard to the Duchies, if she would retain her leadership; but further than this they will not go. The Emperor of Russia, as must be evident to the whole world, has quite enough on his hands, without plunging into any European struggles.

All rests then on the unknown purposes of that mysterious man, who likes to appear, as he is in reality, the arbiter of the pacific or warlike destinies of Europe. What will NAPOLEON do? If we were to judge merely from external indications, his pacific speech on the New-Year Day would lead us to expect war. But our best guides are in the tested qualities of his character. We know that he is singularly cautious and thoroughly intelligent in the affairs both of France and of the world. He already has a "small war" on this side of the Atlantic, of which no one can see the end. He is not at all sure of any alliance with England. A war with forty or fifty millions of Germans on a point about which few living Frenchmen have the smallest knowledge or interest, and in which his opponent is excited to the highest degree, is not something that a cautious man of the world, over fifty years of age, would be likely to undertake. He knows, besides, that war means loans and taxes, and the discontent of his strongest supporters—the *bourgeoisie*; and that it must increase the number of such disagreeable speeches as the recent one of M. THIERS. He must be now at that time of life in which men think of the permanency of their possessions and their family. He has a throne which is by no means firmly settled, and which he wishes to leave to his heir. A European war might destroy his prestige, and might even destroy him. It is not probable that war is necessary to him at present in securing his hold over the French people. The power of his empire has been in the security it offered to materialistic France. We must remember that this idealistic country, once supposed to be given up to the thirst for glory and the enthusiasm of ideas, is now supremely devoted to making money. France is rich, and the rich care little for glory. We accordingly believe that the Emperor of the French, acting in the most intelligent manner, will act pacifically, and that Europe, despite the storms which lower over her, is to have a long sunshine of peace.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—BOULIEU'S opera of "La Dame Blanche"—a work too little known in this country—was given here last night with complete and well-merited success. The composer represents the intermediate period between MOZART and the modern school of writers. His instrumentation is—will it be pardoned our saying so?—an improvement on the master we have named, whilst his use of the chorus is immeasurably more vigorous than in any other composer of his period. The melodies are a little restrained by a too obvious regard for form, but they are nevertheless pure and beautiful. The concerted pieces are absolutely faultless; studies, in fact, for a generation of writers.

The performance of this work last night was in all respects admirable. We are persuaded that a repetition would be to the advantage of the management.

On Monday next WAGNER's great controversial opera of the "Tannhauser" will be played for the first time at the Academy.

LECTURE.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will lecture in Brooklyn at the Athenæum on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The reputation of the speaker and the subject of the lecture, "The Way of Peace," ought to insure a full house.

Arrival of More Veterans.

The reënlisted veterans of the New-York cavalry, Ninth New-Jersey, and Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts infantry volunteers, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, on their way to their respective States on furlough, and to recruit their ranks. These regiments embarked at Newport News on the steamers *Potomac*, Capt. MORE, and *City of Richmond*, Capt. KELLY, on Wednesday, P. M., and sailed from Fort Monroe on Thursday morning. They all belong to HEINTZMAN's brigade, and the *Potomac*, when she came into port, had Gen. HEINTZMAN's brigade battle flag flying at her masthead. These troops come to this point under command of Col. G. H. MIX, of the Third New-York cavalry, and are accompanied by a full complement of their regimental and company officers.

They will leave for their respective States to-day, and after a short time spent in visiting their friends, will enter upon the work of recruiting their ranks, and early return to their old field for duty. All these regiments were in the Burnside North-Carolina expedition, and have been serving in that State the nearly two years.

Obituary.

—The numerous friends of Col. Edwin Rose, Brigade of the Eighty-first regiment New-York Volunteers, will regret to learn of his sudden death on the 15th inst., at Jacksonville, Fla. Deceased was lately the president of Gen. HUNTER's Provost-Marshal of the First Congressional District.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

The Discussion in Congress of the Question of War or Peace—Importance of the Approaching Presidential Question—The Previous Conscription—Its Phenomenal History.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1864.

As the proposition to extend the term of the draft Government bounties ceases to continue and (due to recruits) to the 1st of March has been approved by both Houses of Congress, it is probable that this action will postpone the draft during this period at least, and enable the Bureau of recruiting our forces certainly to the commencement of February. And indeed, even if the clauses were not brought into play, and there were a determinate motion on the part of the Government to immediately institute the draft, it would be impossible to do so at present; for the new Conscription bill, under which the new draft must be made, is still in so fragmentary a condition that it will probably require at least a month before it is brought into a definite form for legislative action.

It, therefore, becomes a question whether we will really have another draft at all. Senator HARRIS has expressed the opinion that we shall not need one; that the recruiting that is now going forward will be amply sufficient to replenish our army in such a way that the conscription will not require to be enforced. This certainly presupposes a great alacrity in new enlistments; for we have the official statement of the Secretary of War that not more than fifty thousand veterans are expected to reënlist in the whole army. This, therefore, would leave two hundred and fifty thousand men to be raised in order to meet the President's last call (of Oct. 17, 1863,) for three hundred thousand men. What portion of this number has already come forward is not known, but as recruiting has been active, and four of the States have already filled up their quotas, it is not out of possibility that the full complement may be raised before the season for spring campaigning arrives. Indeed, with a tide of the old enthusiasm that swept through the nation in the grand season of the uprising, it should be easily done. There is much in the military attitude and prestige to awaken something of the old feeling. We have good reason to hope that the Spring campaign will see the main material power of the rebellion broken. Gen. GRANT declares that the war should be ended by the 4th of July. If so brilliant a prospect presents itself, every possible incentive—not merely the material inducements of the large bounties offered by the Government, but the prompting which addresses itself to every man capable of the higher emotions to share the glory of dealing the final blow at the rebellion—concurs to urge a new uprising, a renaissance of military ardor, and it would certainly be a splendid illustration of the famed patriotism of a free democracy should it be given us to see the mass upleap pouring forth of means to end the war that there was, at its beginning, to prosecute it.

It is due to state, however, that there are many with whom the prospect of an internalism or total cessation of the draft does not find favor. This shows itself among two different classes. First, there are those who, on merely theoretical grounds, desire to see a prompt and complete enforcement of the draft as a moral demonstration of the sovereign power of the nation. It is claimed by these thinkers that as the former draft was far from complete, having been suspended in at least half the States—and those the very States in which its enforcement would have strained to its utmost tension the authority of the Government—it is the more incumbent on the Administration to vindicate new its power, and assume at once and forever all civil and castelis, by a complete enforcement of the conscription. This argument will probably be found to be more potent with that limited number of minds of the class whom NAPOLEON used to call *Doctrinaires*, than with those who confine themselves to a practical view of the main question, which is, how we shall most promptly and effectively put on foot the men needed to end the war. But in addition to these we find the conscription—that is, the conscription in reference to volunteering—favored by the unanimous voice of the army. And while the army's desire that the Government shall make a draft has its origin partly in the wish that the Administration shall show it can make a draft, it is at the same time powerfully molded by the wish to see the stay-at-home laggards and Copperheads forced to take the field. In pursuance of this purpose the army is also strongly in favor of so framing the Conscription Bill as to exclude commutation and compel every man either to serve in person or to provide a substitute. As I limit myself to making an exposition of views, and not to determining their justness, I leave these opinions as they stand. It is enough to know that if volunteering does not at the fixed term supply the full quota of men called for by the President, the remainder will be drafted; and the conscription will take place under provisions which, if they do not go quite so far as the full extent of the extreme views held by some of our military friends, will yet be far more stringent than those of the previous partial draft. If, however, it is found that the patriotic impulses of the people shall furnish voluntarily all the soldiers needed by the Government, there are, I fancy, few sensible men who will not be quite contented with the result, even should the Government have missed, in missing the draft, the opportunity to show in this case

"——the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of Kings."

While the proposition to extend the term during which Government bounties will be given to volunteers simply awaits the approval of the President to become a law, the mode in which the question has been dealt with by the House of Representatives affords an instructive illustration of a point of Parliamentary practice which has been a matter of conflicting opinion, at, from time to time, it has come up, during the whole course of our legislative history. It will be seen that while the question itself is one of grave practical interest, the mode in which it has been treated is of scarcely less interest in a theoretical point of view; and I may add that the subject much engages the attention of the small number of legislators here who are capable of taking a philosophical view of the machinery of Representative Government.

Previous to the holidays Congress adopted a joint resolution providing that the three hundred dollar bounty should cease after the 5th of January. On that day the President sent in to Congress a message earnestly recommending that the law be so modified as to allow the standing bounties to be paid until the 1st of February; and this document was accompanied by communications from the Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General FAY, presenting the reasons why the term of bounties should be extended to the date indicated. Next day a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives providing that the payment of bounties should continue till the 1st of March. This was brought before the House, all debate at the same time being cut off by the motion of the "previous question," just as all debate was cut off by the use of the same instrumentality when the resolution to suspend the bounties after the 5th of January was adopted, and the measure was rushed through the House with a single dissentient voice—that of GARFIELD, of Ohio.

Now, it will be observed that while the President and Secretary of War asked the continuance of the bounties simply till the 1st of February, the House of Representatives extended the payment till the 1st of March, a month longer. The motive of this action on the part of the Union members was, of course, the patriotic desire to encourage the raising of soldiers by furnishing all the inducements practiced by the Government bounties, and giving this element as great an extension as possible. The motive of the Copperheads, as avowed by one of their number, was to immediately postpone, and, if possible, put a stop to the draft. But though the Union members were moved by a laudable impulse, their action was not raised by an enlightened appreciation of all the elements in the problem. Thus no provision has been made for the raising of the money to pay the bounties; and the Secretary of the Treasury finds himself brought face to face with a new, unforeseen and formidable difficulty.

Previous to the passage of the resolution dispensing with the payment of bounties after the 5th of January, Gen. GRANT, having received every member of the financial committee of the national Congress, and so further, learned that if the bounties were to be extended, arrangements could be made for their payment by taxation, entirely sufficient to make any further issues, and, so far, therefore, to reduce, if he be asked to do so. The fact seemed of vital importance, and accordingly action was taken in reference to the representations, and a score or two of the very members who had just voted for the resolution went over to the Senate, and stated that the measure should be voted down in the House. This would have been promptly done had not the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to whom the joint resolution had been referred, reported from the Secretary of the Treasury that there were no difficulties arising from the condition of the Treasury that would make the passage of the resolution dangerous or inexpedient, provided Congress made provision for the payment of the bounties by taxation. The resolution was accordingly passed by the Senate; but so, by the Constitution, the originating of bills for raising revenue is given exclusively to the House of Representatives, it was impossible to give any pledge to meet Mr. CHASE's recommendation for taxation to pay the bounties. In this condition the matter rests for the present. It is to be hoped that the matter will soon be placed on a satisfactory basis. In the meantime it is to be hoped volunteering will have full and free scope. Gen. HARVEY and Gen. BURNSIDE have both gone North, with permission to recruit their respective commands to fifty thousand men each. There is little doubt that these gallant and energetic commanders will, by their very presence, give a great impetus to the cause of volunteering; and as it is understood that each is to be assigned to "special service" as soon as their commands are filled up, there will be little difficulty in carrying out the theme duties of each where their military talents will have full scope. W. S.

The Armament of the Monitors.

EFFICIENCY OF THE FIFTEEN-INCH GUN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having been drawn to the article of Dec. 31, entitled "Armament of the Monitors, etc.," and believing it to be injurious to the Navy Department, I asked an article containing the facts which can be relied upon as accurate, and which prove that the "Query" was hardly necessary.

A word as to the propriety of permitting these general and indeterminate attacks upon the Navy Department, which has been singled out for especial assault. The papers teem with articles wishing to know why the *Florida* is not taken. If those writing them would use such men as FARRAGUT, who was two years in the Rebel frigate, hunted by several British squadrons, and then only taken by a breach of neutrality, they would not incumber the newspapers with their want of knowledge. To show the general spirit of fault-finding I will give two recent instances. Returning from reading the bulletin giving an account of the piracy on board the *Chesapeake*, I met a friend who asked, "Where is the Secretary of the Navy now?" My answer was, "On board the *Chesapeake*—he planned the piracy." Shortly after the Secretary was attacked for the blowing up of the steamer Daylight off Wilmington, when the fact was, it was not the steamer, but the Secretary was blown up.

The fact stated by the Secretary of the Navy, that 1,020 vessels had been captured by our ships of war, should satisfy the most unreasonable grumbler; and when his report is contrasted with that of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, who says in effect that much would have been done had they not been interfered with, one feels proud of the efficiency of the navy. G. W. S.

The following statement, taken from the latest records received from the squadron off Charleston, is submitted as an answer to the article recently published in the Times, relating to the arming of the monitors:

"The guns of the Passaic were fired, up to Nov. 2, 1863: 11-inch, 349 times; 150-pounder or 8-inch, 522 times.

Now, the weight of the 15-inch shot that is 400 pounds; of the eight-inch projectile, the maximum weight is 180 pounds:

The charge of the 15-inch gun is 35 pounds:

Of the eight-inch rifle gun, 10 pounds.

Therefore, it results in weight of metal:

$362 \times 400 = 90,000$ pounds—fifteen-inch shot.

$522 \times 180 = 93,960$ pounds—eight-inch projectiles.

Difference of 10,960 pounds in favor of fifteen-inch.

And in weight of powder:

$349 \times 35 = 8,675$ pounds—fifteen-inch.

$522 \times 10 = 5,220$ pounds—eight-inch.

Difference of 3,455 in favor of fifteen-inch.

It is not denied that the lighter the gun the more rapidly it can be handled; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the loss of rapidity in firing is more than made up by the difference of effect produced by the blow of a fifteen-inch round shot of 400 pounds, and a rifled projectile of only 180 pounds; and, in the Washington, had the latter been managed and used as being more effective than the formerly the *Atlanta* would not have been a prize. It only required, however, a single projectile from the fifteen-inch gun, striking fairly, to knock in the four and a-quarter-inch iron with which the *Atlanta* was plated, strewing the interior with splinters, prostrating a large number of her crew and officers, and compelling her surrender.

The peculiar property of the rifled gun is great range at high elevations, with perhaps greater accuracy than the smooth bore. But the barrel embracers of the monitor does not admit of more than 7° of elevation, and at this angle the ranges are:

32 pounds—12-inch, 3,100 yards.

16 pounds—8-inch rifle, 4,600 yards.

Increasing the charge of the 15-inch to 50 pounds, however, gives a range, at 7°, of 5,400 yards, and with 60 pounds (which the gun can well stand,) it is believed the difference in range between it and the 8-inch rifle, will be overcome, while no one will doubt its "smashing" effect will be immeasurably increased.

The results here with the 15-inch are appreciated and well understood "over the water," for too find the English journals announcing the trials of a new rifled 600-pounder, recently made by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

In a short range at high elevations, and the ability to "cut away masonry and brickwork," is the peculiar force of the 8-inch rifled projectile. Its rickochet firing is nearly worthless—one-half, at least, of its force being lost at first grazes.

Placed in the monitor turret and combined to an elevation of seven degrees, the range of the eight-inch rifle is much the greater. Then that of its huge neighbor, the fifteen-inch, as shown above, while the accuracy of the latter, at that elevation, (seven degrees,) is *fully as good*.

Finally, there can be no comparison between the two guns in "smashing" properties; and in ricochet firing, we find the heavy globe of the fifteen-inch sweeping close to the surface of earth or water, scarcely deflected from a direct line or diminished in velocity, while the elongated rifled projectile bounds high and irregular at first graze, shorn of at least half its power.

Arrest of Malcolm Campbell.

By order of Gen. DIX, Marshal MURRAY yesterday arrested MALCOLM CAMPBELL, lawyer, of No. 41 Ann-street, in no arrestee. Deputy Marshal SHARP took him into custody, and conveyed him to the Marshal's office, where Mr. MURRAY made a demand of him for $22,000, which it was supposed he had in his possession, belonging to BURNHAM, who is now in Fort Lafayette. Mr. CAMPBELL denied having such money, and was thereupon sent before Gen. DIX on the charge of signing bonds for BURNHAM on contraband shipments to Mexico. Gen. DIX gave the matter an immediate investigation. Mr. CAMPBELL declined giving any information in regard to the affairs of Mr. BURNHAM, on the ground that he, BURNHAM, was his client; he assured Gen. DIX that all his connection with BURNHAM had been, and was strictly that of counsel. The examination resulted in the discharge of Mr. CAMPBELL.

The Park Barracks.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That portion of Dr. BAYNES' report, in which the statement is made that I had "repeatedly reported the nuisance as graphically as possible to his superior officers, Gen. CADWALLADER and Gen. DIX, and demanded redress," is incorrect in that particular part where Gen. CADWALLADER and Gen. DIX are mentioned; also, where the expression "demanded redress" is attributed to me. My statement to Dr. BAYNES was that I had repeatedly reported the condition of the "Pen" to my superior officers connected with the Provost-Marshal's office, to whom I was immediately accountable.

I desire this correction in justice to Gen. DIX, who, immediately on the receipt of a report from Dr. BAYNES, visited the barracks and promptly gave the order for the removal of the prisoners.

Very respectfully, W. H. WADSWORTH, U. S. Surgeon.
Park Barracks, New-York.

Have you a Cough?—Use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant at once. It will save you from Consumption. It is the best remedy known for Pulmonary Complaints and Colds. Sold everywhere throughout the Universe. It will relieve the most distressing cases in one minute, and effectually cure in a few days.

Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic constriction of the vital tubes or air vessels, and cause the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

Rub the chest for one or three hours about of Jayne's Expectorant in which turpentine, and covering up warmly in bed, the patient will be relieved at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or throat are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been used with the public, the demand for it continually increasing, and the testimony of the great numbers persons who have used it is in its favor. Why not give it a trial?

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, and will be found on trial, prompt, safe and efficacious. All of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Miss Nina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes in subject:

Gentlemen: My hair, which has been very strong and particularly beautiful, falling out by the handfull, to which so much I would soon have been left without any, and that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMERICAN. And I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now growing as strong and heavy as could be desired. MINA GEARY.

Dec. 12, 1863. No. 29 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S ANBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in convenient bottles, one to be used at night as a shampooing, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,

No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & Baker's celebrated ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at many respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Burnett's Cocoaine Sold is too well known to need here without notice. Those who use it (and they are legion) are living witnesses that it is the best hair dye for change of the hair. In Sealy boxes, 50 cents, by all druggists.

New Sewing-Machines

To Rent, by

Singer & Company, No. 458 Broadway,

Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Letter from Dr. E. C. Ferry.

New-York, Jan., 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Atlas:

Sir: One of the most obstinate difficulties connected with the Hair and its diseases is Baldness, in its various phases. The philosophy being very little understood, I will give my views on the subject for the benefit of those interested.

There are in the system hair of the mole three thousand pores for the purpose of throwing off the secretions of hair, and more than twenty between the cuticle and the inner or mucous skin. If from any cause, such as the neglect to keep the body clean, or from the use of gutta-percha, the pores become closed, or, rather, so clogged that nothing can pass through, for exhaustion, the part will be perfectly dead, and, consequently, no hair will be produced. Dandruff, that is the first phase of the disease.

Now, many of the pores are closed by exhaustion, but not so clogged as to prevent a few of the secretions, the result is a pimply, clammy appearance, and is called thick skin, or scurfiness. This is the second phase of dandruff. The third phase is that in which most of the pores are closed, the secretions are very few, and the hair is thin, and, if not cured, in a few years it will be gone. The cause of this is, in most cases, the use of gutta-percha, which, in time, kills the vitality of the pores, and, consequently, the hair. It is the cause of the disease, it is a poison to the system, and, in fact, it is finally productive of consumption, one of the most difficult diseases of the skin for a physician to manage.

As to the remedy—Nature is always true to herself. If the only is kept clean, and the pores not glazed up with gutta-percha, or other poisonous substances, the cause of dandruff would not be known, and people would not lose their hair. But when a difficulty of the kind does exist, it should be treated rationally. It is little use to remove the effect while the cause exists. Dandruff in the first stage is easily cured, and it should receive the attention of the sufferer, as it is one of the primary causes of baldness. Of the second and third stages, Professor Ferry's treatise, I can be consulted free of charge for all diseases of the scalp that destroy the hair or induce premature baldness, at my office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Yours truly,

E. C. FERRY, Dermatologist.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by HALON & SON, 697 BROADWAY OF COURSE BEING. ASK FOR "HALON'S" AND NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent

DRY PLASTER AND ALUM-FILL BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.

(Front Issued Jan. 1, 1864.)

We have received from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Gen. A. Harper, State Engineer, Boston.
Prof. A. E. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No. 265 Broadway, New-York. Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Teeth.—People unite with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what

HOYT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come on where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and dandruff, and entirely prevent the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing lead or nitrate of silver. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 53 University-place.

Anxious Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special quarterly commendation to the Palmer Arm, and are charmed its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, 5 Union-sq.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Manhattan's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Known, fashionable and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

HOLT'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Wm. Gulliver's Perfected Spectacles and Eyes, with 10 years' st. Library, closing at 6 o'clock. HENRY GRAIN, 218 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience, at the office of Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 548 Broadway.

"Tremaine, Geo.—MARSH, & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2, Vesey-st. Also supporters, Shoulder-brace, gum elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-brace, &c. A large assortment.

The Silent Elliptic Sewing Machine is the best, best in the market. Call and see it. Office, 537 Broadway, New-York. A. H. SUFFIN.

A Large Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Furs at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 118 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Costiveness, &c., are the best remedy. Sold by S. G. WILLIAMS, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," of his office,

No. 616
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe would be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 400 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were constantly plugged with a gurgling of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefits I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good. Indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,

No. 289 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 5.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disorganized and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but bestowed on me a perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which circuits his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 168 21-st.

No. 194 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Incredulous Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 23, 1863.

This certifies that my brother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 8 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 30, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flashes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 120 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A WALKING SKELETON.

Some Years Ago

DR. SCHENCK

WAS A

WALKING SKELETON

upon the streets of Philadelphia, and daily was reduced so low that he was unable to move any longer, and was taken over to New-Jersey

TO DIE.

There he by accident to his bed, and Dr. Thomas said his lungs were gone and he would not live a week. In that low state he heard of and obtained some

ROOTS AND HERBS,

and made a medicine that soon made a change in his whole system. It expelled all the matter from the lungs mucus from the stomach, started the liver, and in fact expelled all the morbid matter from the system.

HIS APPETITE

began to improve rapidly, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from eating too much. He took the most nourishing food, and in a short time he began to

IMPROVE RAPIDLY.

Now he is a great, hearty man, weighing over two hundred and twenty pounds. His

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEA-WEED TONIC, and

MANDRAKE PILLS,

are a composition similar to the medicine that cured him. He is now traveling from city to another, seeing patients and administering his medicines, and it is said that he will take a passer in the

LAST STAGES OF CONSUMPTION,

and in a few weeks they are about to celebrate good health. His medicines cleanse the whole system, and the patient soon begins to have

A GOOD APPETITE.

As the food enriches the system, he finds that he is getting fleshy. Nature overpowers his disease, and he gets well. This is the great secret of

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

They make new matter, new blood, and by keeping the digestive organs healthy, disease must be expelled.

Dr. SCHENCK can be found at his office, No. 32 BOND-ST., EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 to 3. He gives advice free, but charges three dollars for an Examination with the Respirometer, which every one should have done if they think they have anything like Lung Disease, and they can afford it. Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 per bottle, or $9 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

He always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.

ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed to a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 449 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY—For the Fiscal Year ending 31st December, 1863, as required by Charter:

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$172,501 39
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,302,207 27
Total Marine Premiums	$2,475,301 67
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,141,416 21
Interest received and accrued, profit on exchange, premiums on policies issued and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages, reinsurances, taxes and July interest	336,712 43—1,478,128 64
The assets are as follows, namely:	
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$176,520 56
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	129,213 00
Bonds held by the Company	32,000 00
Accrued interest to 1st January	15,000 11
Real estate (none on hand and mortgage)	200,700 00
Loans on demand	600,000 00
Bills receivable	1,570,177 62—2,723,511 61

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent of the scrip issue of 1860 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on that portion will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until on and after the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until on and after the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board,

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

New-York, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Brothers & Co., New-York, and of S. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York, and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, of Olyphant's Son & Co., New-York, and of Olyphant & Co., Shanghai, Foo Chow and Hong Kong.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Hunt & Co., New-York.
JOHN L. ASPINWALL, New-York.
JOHN ALLEN, New-York.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
GUSTAVUS KUTTER, of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., New-York.
J. B. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons, New-York.
JOHN A. MECKE, New-York.
JOHN R. GARDNER, New-York.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Evarts, Southmayd & Co., New-York.
ROBERT SPEDDING, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Beermap, Johnston & Co., New-York.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, New-York.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Sullivan, Randolph & Budd, New-York.
JOHN J. CRANE, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., New-York.
GEORGE W. BEE, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
EMIL HEINEMANN, of Heinemann & Payson, New-York.
THOMAS SLOCOMB.
GEORGE A. PHELPS, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., New-York.
M. A. SORCHAN, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggleman, New-York.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES P. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, Chairman.
JAMES M. BROWN. | WILSON G. HUNT.
JAMES BENKARD. | SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.

COUNSEL: WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO

City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
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Messrs. S. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
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Messrs. C. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Management de Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michael Lecoq, Esq., Antwerp.
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TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any Pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endorsed by the physicians of Boston with a healing property, which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Some fifty testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited in those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 138 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS and window sashes easily cannot rattle, stop rain and dust from doors and windows; save fuel and last a lifetime; sold for five years. Principal and only depot in New-York and vicinity, No. 315 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

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ANOTHER THOUSAND "PECULIARS"

have been issued to meet the pressing demand, which now is keeping every nerve, but cannot begin to supply the unprecedented demand for this, the

THE GREATEST FICTION

that has ever been published in America. All the printed average sale the circulation must exceed

NINE COPIES

within a short period of its publication. The stereotype plates are hardly over of the press, and the workers are working day and night.

PECULIAR

is praised everywhere and by everybody, and it deserves it, for it is a live novel, a splendid story, and must be read by every one who keeps pace with the highest literature of the day.

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A BOOK FOR THE KITCHEN.
A BOOK FOR THE PARLOR.
A BOOK FOR POLITICIANS.
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

A book that will do more to restore harmony among the discordant elements that now distract the country than thousands of political speeches and tons of thousands of heavy editorials.

READY SATURDAY, JAN. 16,

THE HUNTED UNIONIST;

OR, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.

BY ILLION CONSTELLANO,

Author of "The Red Spider," "The Pearl Diver," "The Silver Digger," "The Sun Scorpion," &c.

This is the most startling picture of real life in romance ever submitted to the public. Being written by the author of "the great Farragut story," now running in the New-York Ledger, it is sure to thrill and interest the millions of readers.

For sale by all news-dealers, and sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of price (50 cents.)

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No. 137 William-st., New-York.

H. DEXTER, HAMILTON & CO., General Agents.

100,000 PERSONS WILL SEE THE GRAPHIC WORKS ELIPHALET KIRTLAND'S PECULIARITIES AND EVOLUTIONS UNDER THE GRAND MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES, WITH OTHER INTERESTING AND LIVE SUBJECTS, AND MUCH MORE, IN THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK. NOW READY. PRICE 6 CENTS.

ALL THE PEOPLE ARE CROWDING HUSHANCE TO CRUSHERS DIRECT WITH MANY OTHER EXCITING, YET TRUTHFUL AND LIFELIKE ILLUSTRATIONS, AND MANY VALUABLE AND INTERESTING READING MATTER IN THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THIS WEEK. NOW READY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, NOW READY, IS FULL OF BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS AND DELIGHTFUL READING

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors, subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN MACALLIST, Esq., Assistant Manager.

IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN MACALLIST, Esq., Assistant Manager.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

HENRY A. KRIMER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Opp. U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANLEY PADDLE-WHEEL COMPANY.—The Manley Paddle-Wheel Company, being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of decreasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose, under the provisions of the 3d section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed February 22, 1848, and the several acts passed in amendatory thereof, and supplementary thereto, which meeting will be held at the office of said Company, No. 13 Park-Row, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the amount of the capital stock of said Company will be decreased from Twenty Thousand Dollars to Ten Thousand Dollars.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale the million dollars remaining unsold of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October.

The business secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, consisted of Prentiss Schuchardt and Henry Gebhard, of the City of New-York, as trustees.

The proceeds are to be used in the construction of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company, running from Lafayette to Logansport, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, and connecting with the Toledo and Chicago Air-line Railroad, thus giving the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 50 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

The road also opens the connection long sought for, in the direction of the City of New-York, through Chicago, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the shortest route for all Eastern cities, the Atlantic States, Canada and New-York, by the road, and the shortest route by rail or by lake, using the Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The interest on the Bonds maturing first, after the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it paid, will be due the first day of April next.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work will be paid, provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, which has been appointed Agent for the payment of the interest on the Bonds.

No. 2 William-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, adopted by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for Drafted soldiers of the militia of the Union, provided the same may be accepted and allowed as the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proposed bonds for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 19th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after opening their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, dated as of, or before June 1, 1863, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 44 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. SELLS,
BENJAMIN H. BUTTON.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We pay to all attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than fifty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is likely to any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The Bonds are convertible into Five-Twenty Bonds, and are subject to no duty in delivery as the future.

We continue to pay the premium to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to subscribers, or we issue the bonds.

LIVERMORE, CLEWES & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,

W. R. WHEELER, Manager,
(late with Brown & Johnston.)

Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.

References:
Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony F. Halsey.

W. E. MERRIFIELD, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS RECONSTRUCTED,)
CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 31, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company (as reconstructed) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

W. P. JUDSON, President.

No. 2 William-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, adopted by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for Drafted soldiers of the militia of the Union, provided the same may be accepted and allowed as the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proposed bonds for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 19th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after opening their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, dated as of, or before June 1, 1863, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 44 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. SELLS,
BENJAMIN H. BUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We pay to all attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than fifty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is likely to any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium. The Bonds are convertible into Five-Twenty Bonds, and are subject to no duty in delivery as the future.

We continue to pay the premium to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to subscribers, or we issue the bonds.

LIVERMORE, CLEWES & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,

W. R. WHEELER, Manager,
(late with Brown & Johnston.)

Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.

References:
Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony F. Halsey.

W. E. MERRIFIELD, Cashier.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS RECONSTRUCTED.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 31, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company (as reconstructed) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January, next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

W. P. JUDSON, President.

No. 2 William-st., New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend (payable in Scrip) of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to the credit of scrip, the premiums earned during the period, to participate in the profits of the Company's business, payable on the 1st day of January, 1864.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash, on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

ELIN INGERSOLL SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NOVARA INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

---

SEVEN PER CENT.

(Free from Government tax,) payable at their office, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 1, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
F. MORAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 118 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BERCKMAN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Insurance Company,
(Steam-Marine,) New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Also,

An Extra Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

---

out of the profits of the business on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.

A Dividend of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

---

in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1861 on premiums earned during the year.

ELIAS PARSONS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY MADE a distribution of profits, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and upwards, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and of Five per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and proviso by actual profits, of the said half-yearly, interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle, and paid to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January dividend.

The profits to be credited to the credit of Depositors as principal on the 1st day of July.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 241 Washington-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Six per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Six per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the net earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie Place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of said stock respectively.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst., and be opened at the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORACIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS RECONSTRUCTED) CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the new six shares of Three (3) per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares, will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next, to stockholders, according to the books as at stockholders on the 1st January, and the Preferred Stock Transfer Book will be closed on and after February 1, and the Transfer Book of the Company, in that city, on the 5th of February, at 12 M.

Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Cincinnati.

W. P. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, to Stockholders of the first preference list, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th inst.

B. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 165 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant; all free from Government tax.

EDWARD KEMPES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a scrip dividend of 20 per cent., free of Government tax, have been declared by the Directors, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 80 Wall-st.

Capital Stock $200,000 00
Assets January 1, 1864 ..... 200,000 00

A Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per Cent. free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. SEEKMAN, Secy.

OFFICE EAGLE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 164 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURNS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BEEKMAN" INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TUNNEL & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MERRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. E. MERRIFIELD, Cashier.

BELLEVUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. CRANEY, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order,

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GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

The Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent. (1½) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTING'S POINT, L. I., Jan. 11, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend (payable in Scrip) of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to the credit of scrip, the premiums earned during the period, to participate in the profits of the Company's business, payable on the 1st day of January, 1864.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash, on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

ELIN INGERSOLL SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NOVARA INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

---

SEVEN PER CENT.

(Free from Government tax,) payable at their office, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 1, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
F. MORAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 118 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BERCKMAN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Insurance Company,
(Steam-Marine,) New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Also,

An Extra Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

---

out of the profits of the business on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.

A Dividend of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

---

in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1861 on premiums earned during the year.

ELIAS PARSONS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY MADE a distribution of profits, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and upwards, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and of Five per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and proviso by actual profits, of the said half-yearly, interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle, and paid to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January dividend.

The profits to be credited to the credit of Depositors as principal on the 1st day of July.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 241 Washington-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Six per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Six per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the net earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie Place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of said stock respectively.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th inst., and be opened at the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORACIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS RECONSTRUCTED) CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the new six shares of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares, will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next, to stockholders, according to the books as at stockholders on the 1st January, and the Preferred Stock Transfer Book will be closed on and after February 1, and the Transfer Book of the Company, in that city, on the 5th of February, at 12 M.

Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Cincinnati.

W. P. WATSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, to Stockholders of the first preference list, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th inst.

B. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 165 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant; all free from Government tax.

EDWARD KEMPES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a scrip dividend of 20 per cent., free of Government tax, have been declared by the Directors, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 80 Wall-st.

Capital Stock $200,000 00
Assets January 1, 1864 ..... 200,000 00

A Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per Cent. free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. J. SEEKMAN, Secy.

OFFICE EAGLE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 164 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURNS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BEEKMAN" INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TUNNEL & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MERRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. E. MERRIFIELD, Cashier.

BELLEVUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. CRANEY, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order,

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GEO. HODGSDON, Sec.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

The Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent. (1½) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTING'S POINT, L. I., Jan. 11, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Scrip Dividend (payable in Scrip) of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to the credit of scrip, the premiums earned during the period, to participate in the profits of the Company's business, payable on the 1st day of January, 1864.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash, on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

ELIN INGERSOLL SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NOVARA INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

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SEVEN PER CENT.

(Free from Government tax,) payable at their office, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 1, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
F. MORAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 118 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BERCKMAN, Secretary.

Metropolitan Insurance Company,
(Steam-Marine,) New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Also,

An Extra Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

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out of the profits of the business on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.

A Dividend of

THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

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in scrip, to the holders of

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, Va., and Harrisburg, Pa., or either of these places, with the following forage, viz:

Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Straw.

Also, the transportation of the above forage, and the delivery of the same, free of all cost to the Government, at the stables occupied by the United States Quartermaster at the above-named places, or at such other stables as may be hereafter occupied by the Quartermaster, at the same place, when ordered by him, and the time in which they will make delivery thereof, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said delivery will be completed, and the place at which it is proposed to make the delivery, must be stated in the proposals.

The proposals must be made in duplicate, and must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that the party making the proposal will, if his proposal be accepted, execute a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Quartermaster, or other officer, who may be authorized to receive the same, and that the sureties will, if required, become responsible for the same.

Copies of the forms of bond and guarantee may be obtained on application at this office.

The proposals must be in the following form, and be accompanied by a certificate of the Quartermaster of the Department, that the guarantee is that of responsible parties:

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Place, County, and State.)

I, the undersigned, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, Va., and Harrisburg, Pa., or either of these places, the following forage, viz:

Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Straw.

Also, the transportation of the above forage, and the delivery of the same, free of all cost to the Government, at the stables occupied by the United States Quartermaster at the above-named places, or at such other stables as may be hereafter occupied by the Quartermaster, at the same place, when ordered by him, and the time in which I will make delivery thereof, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said delivery will be completed, and the place at which it is proposed to make the delivery, must be stated in the proposals.

The proposals must be made in duplicate, and must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that the party making the proposal will, if his proposal be accepted, execute a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, with sureties to be approved by the Quartermaster, or other officer, who may be authorized to receive the same, and that the sureties will, if required, become responsible for the same.

Copies of the forms of bond and guarantee may be obtained on application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Place, County, and State.)

I, the undersigned, propose to furnish and deliver, (at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, Va., or Harrisburg, Pa., as the case may be,) the following articles, viz:

——— tons of Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to be made on or before the ——— day of ———, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186—, and stables ready to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, if required, to be approved by the officer making contract, after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

———

Responsible Sureties: H. BUCHER, Baltimore, Md. H. H. SHARP, Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned, citizens of ——— in the County of ——— and State of ———, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the ——— and believe ——— to be the ——— in the County of ———, and State of ———, and that ——— is a man of ——— and that ——— is ——— and that we believe ——— to be ———.

———

I, ———, Clerk of the County Court of ——— County, and State of ———, do hereby certify that the above ——— are ——— and that ——— is ——— and that ——— is

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

Petitions were presented to carry into effect the bequest of Harmon Olcott to the Town of Pine Plains, and for the reduction of the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Resolving Mass Conventions to consider a public library in Ithaca.

Prohibiting the enlistment of men in this State for other States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Pomeroy—Relative to changing the time for performing written contracts.

BILLS UNFAVORABLY.

Mr. Cooke introduced the following:

Any railroad company, in making up its trains and running the same over its tracks, or over any leased road, is hereby authorized and empowered to place a baggage car or express freight car in any part of a train, after a passenger car shall have been placed in front of the passenger cars, and the same shall not be deemed an offence.

By Mr. Serr—Relative to locking the locks on the Genesee Canal.

For holding the locks on the Oswego Canal.

By Mr. Dunham—Authorizing Dutchess County to borrow money for bounty purposes.

The Assembly resolved yesterday proceeding thousand million Constitution, so as to secure the exclusive franchise to railroads of this State in the military service of the United States, ward based unanimously.

The Governor sent in the following message to the Senate to-day:

STATE OF NEW-YORK: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1864.

To the Senate: In reply to the resolution of the Senate asking for copies of the correspondence in relative to subsidy, I beg to say that when we were pressed old-fashioned fighting from the seat of war, I have to state that there has been no correspondence except that I do subsequent on work.

By organization, the War Department dated Dec. 24, 1863, the returning volunteers are directed to report, through the Governor, to the superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting Service. The superintendents are Gen. Dix, Brigadier and Major Gen. Thomas. These officers are under the United States Quartermaster's Department for the necessary transportation and subsistence.

In consequence of the return of several regiments to the principal rendezvous of New-York and Elmira, and the collection of great numbers of enlisted men at the same points, there has been a want of suitable accommodation, and great inconvenience and suffering. This is due to the fact that the Superintendents of Recruiting were not duly advised of the large numbers of recruits and of returning volunteers who should require accommodation and subsistence which I have so stated. I assure the Senate it shall be my duty to do all in my power to correct the evils growing out of this state of affairs, and therefore ordered the following communication to be sent to the Secretary of War:

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

His Excellency Gov. Morgan directs me to say that the depot for volunteers at Elmira is overflowing. The Provost-Marshals, Majors Dunn and Townsend, have been ordered to send no more men to Elmira, and volunteers all over the State are suffering for want of proper shelter. These facts have been (simplified) to Col. Pay by Mr. Seymour, some days since.

The Governor earnestly hopes that not a moment may be lost in analogous matter.

J. B. SCHERMERHORN, A. A. G.

To which I received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

The Secretary of War instructs me to say in reply to your telegram of this date, that an officer has been sent to Elmira to make a thorough investigation of the crisis represented in your telegram, and that proper measures will be taken to remedy the evil.

E. M. S. CHIEF, Brig.-Gen. A. A. G.

I deem it due that the Superintendent of Recruiting shall receive a share of the thanks and kind praise to them.

The honor of our State and the interests of the service demand that every returning soldier should be met with strong evidence of a just appreciation of their patriotic services, and it is also important that these soldiers, at the season of the year, should have comfortable quarters and rendezvous.

To guard against any possible failure to give to the returned volunteers proper reception, and to promote cohabitancy, I respectfully request the passage of a law to the effect that the officers which authorize me to expend such funds or money in my hands be necessary for these objects.

It is not in my power to relieve from hours in the far removed volunteers, and in many parts of the State enlisted men are suffering for want of proper clothing the officers in command have been compelled to allow them to disperse, which involves the trouble and expense of recalling them to their proper stations, and interferes with the recruiting service.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The message was ordered printed, and in connection with the same, Mr. Alvord offered the following, which being concurrent, lies over:

WHEREAS, It has become sufficiently apparent to the Legislature, that may be relied on (though not officially) that Recruiting volunteers, soldiers are exposed to exposition, cold, and suffering from want of proper care on the part of a grateful State toward the God-inders of its fear; and

WHEREAS, It is equally true that there is more to be suffering in the several rendezvous and places of enlistment, in consequence of the non-residence in this State being gathered there to fill up and strengthen the depleted ranks of our gallant army; therefore

Resolved, That this Legislative concur, that the Governor be authorized to take immediate for the proper reception of the returning volunteers, and for the comfort and health of the recruits at the several rendezvous and places of enlistment, in the may deem proper and necessary, and to expend within the next three months a sum not in excess of one cent of the appropriation of $300,000 of 1863, made for the relief of soldiers' families, not exceeding in all $25,000, or such, in his judgment, be needed for these objects.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

Mr. Alvord bill to provide money for the building of the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, appropriated $11,3 60 out of the fund set aside for the ordinary repairs of the canal.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

Mr. Serr introduced a bill providing that when it becomes necessary to rebuild any of the locks on the Chemung Canal and Feeder, it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners to build them of timber and of the same dimensions as the enlarged locks on the Erie Canal.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN a resolution was engrossed instructing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the expediency of passing a bill, providing at State bounty of $300 for volunteers, under the last call of the General Government, in lieu of the towns and county bounties now being paid.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

By Mr. COLLIER—The Soldiers' Voting bill.

Mr. Cosns, dissented and state notice that he should present a minority report.

By Mr. F. P. STEVENS—Relative to the sale of lands in the towns.

By Mr. DRESSERMAN—To amend the State Price a law.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. GILBERT—To repeal the act extending trial by jury.

By Mr. PARKS—To amend the act allowing married women holding stock in corporations to vote.

By Mr. REED—To amend the general mining, mechanical and manufacturing law.

By Mr. BROWNLEE—Relative to shell fish.

By Mr. A. H. PARKER—To amend the Banking law; also, in relation to fees of witnesses.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To incorporate the Neptune Steamship Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Concerning the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company.

By Mr. SULLIVAN—For a public market in New-York.

By Mr. BURNHAM—To regulate the ferries between New-York and Long Island; also, to prevent extortion, and to incorporate a passenger and baggage company.

By Mr. LEON—For additional market space in New-York.

FERRIES BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. BURNHAM's bill, relative to ferries between New-York and Staten Island, provides that the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, or a majority of them, shall have power, from time to time, to grant licenses for establishing and keeping or many ferries, between the City of New-York and that portion of Staten Island lying between the westerly line of the grounds of Pellett's Hotel, extended to the shore in New-Brighton, on the Kill von Kull, and the lands of the United States Government on the Narrows, as in their judgment may be best conducive to the public convenience.

Ferries between New-York and Staten Island shall not be deemed derelict within the meaning and intent of the "Act of Congress to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," shall propelled running between New-York and any part of Staten Island by licensed boatmen, within the meaning and intent of Act aforesaid contained in the act aforesaid.

A PUBLIC MARKET.

Mr. BULLOCK bill provides for the establishment of a corporation by the Legislature, (to be confirmed by the Governor) which shall be to be superior, in the City of New-York, to be called the "Fire Department of Sixteenth-street, East River," and the Board of Supervisors in the City shall be the board of supervisors in the City to the purpose to lease the lands of the county to the

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[illegible] Saturday, January 16, 1864.

[illegible] Friday, Jan. 15.

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